Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—DEVOTED TO NEWS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, MORALITY, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

Vol. XVI. **Philadelphia, January 28, 1837.** **Whole No. 809.**

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

"WESTERN LANDSCAPE."

The scene attempted to be described lies among the Allegany mountains, near the junction of the two Kenhawa rivers. The road lay two or three miles along the side of the Gauley mountain, at the base of which runs a small stream called New river.

The road, in places, seems almost to overhang the river, and in one spot, particularly, called "Hawk's Nest," I learned that a stone let fall from the top of the mountain, would fall into the water, but with my utmost exertion was unable to throw into the stream. It is said that Gen. Washington was the only person who ever could in his attempt to throw into the river.

A SKETCH.

Thy mountains, Gauley, and thy streams,
With ridding currents foaming on,
Thy dense dark, where smote lightning beams
Of summer storms have never shone!
Oh mem'ry's page I would retrace
To Gauley's bare and giddy height,
Encircled by the wild embrace
Of nature, and her spirit,
Inspiration, take thy flight.
Here, on this rock, I bent me down,
Which, jutting o'er the mountain side,
Threatens e'en while, at one fell bound,
Rous to all its' abyss below.
Around, above, and far away,
Mountains o'er other mountains rise,
Higher, and wider still, expand,
Till the dim vision, baffling sight,
In looks, as first, in echoes will,
When earth and water both were mated,
The waves, by mighty hand controlled,
The water leaving, thus were fixed.
Or as in sacred page is stated,
The flood, which universal overspread,
Making below the silvered sand,
Left high the mountain's rocky head.
Descending down, for I was higher,
Than dizzy eagle soared, to hover o'er,
The flood of Gauley, tumbled bright,
With morning sun, clustered rainbows,
Whose radiance, and colors, are clear,
As e'er its rocky bed it leaves,
In sacred leaf may the beauty appear,
Morning shining on Gauley waves.
Search, far down, a river glides,
With position course, in a mist way,
Which from the mountain sides,
More deep, than that on sides display.
Thus wise—the cliff, whereon I beheld
The wide expanse of nature's shape o'er,
On either bank, by slope less bold,
The mountains rose from the shore.
Above, the sun in splendor shone,
Dark, densely co-wded, forest pines,
Color the gloom a deeper shade,
Which from the mountain top declines.
Midway from where those waters glide,
To mountain cliff on which I lean,
Nothing I saw, of vegetation's seed grew,
A narrow beach rock is seen;
Around—by which the rushing wind,
As to the season's changes will,
White, overhead, the rocks extend,
As far as to the waters below.
Was it the King of Terrors I will,
These forests, crags, mountains, grand,
Which ranged, far as my human sight,
Around, above, and below I stand:
Twere fit, then, for me, a fellow thing,
Still silly'st unanimity rule allowed,
While trembling, I bent me down,
Thy mountains, that the waters abound.

T. U.

GOETHE.

The following event in the life of the celebrated German author, is related in a letter from a friend of his, written from a French gentleman resident in Gratz. A small country town in the interior of Germany, is the scene of the narrative, a sparse of our correspondent, *verbatim et literatim*, and have endeavoured to conform to his rather rambling style of narration. What he considers the most striking feature of the whole we must leave to the judgment of the reader.

We have never seen any allusion to the fact in any of the published histories of Goethe, and if true, it certainly forms a curious bit of biography.

The Editor of the Saturday Evening Post.

Speaking the Biography of Goethe, the Cyclopedia Par. I find mention is made of his son, but there is not the slightest allusion to the period when he was married. Was it delicacy on the part of the writer? For I know that Goethe was married as one would say, solemn, before a notaire or to your paper, I make my reflections, and give you the result of my thoughts upon a story I have rolled on since.

In the fall of October, 1806, at the battle of Jena, where the Prussian monarchy received such a low blow, Napoleon likewise received a blow. The art of war cannot be brought on that score. If ever this country should stand in need of a second Napoleon, he must be sought for elsewhere. The art of war cannot be brought on that score. If ever this country should stand in need of a second Napoleon, he must be sought for elsewhere, he may spring from the school of a village, Schnaggan, than come from the military school of Potsdam.

The Prussian officers, who since the day of great Frederick, had studied the strategems and tactics of the military art—who did they not know? the science of battles, and had at their command the sight of the 13th of October, the Prussian army had their position on the left bank of the river between Weimar and Jena, which rises 830 feet above the level of the land. Between Weimar and Jena, the French army was gathered, with the exception of part of the armies corps of Marechal Lannes and Augereau. Napoleon Bonaparte had in the night established himself, 10,000 men on the Landgrafenberg, a height which overlooks the plain. The rest of the army had on the next morning, the 14th of October, been ordered to get into platoons, and form themselves into this defouchement could only be formed slowly.

After division the third under Marechal Ney, which had arrived at 11 A. M. on the left of the Prussian columns had already given way.

The whole impending battle was in the hands of Napoleon Bonaparte, who took place, and talking of pleasant along as he passed, with the officers of his staff, in passing over the ground of those days, in describing to them their blunders, have made a wrong decision, or a right one, for he had studied well the art in an American Encyclopedia. An army like the Prussian column had already given way.

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Napoleon was on the field that early 80,000 were engaged. At 11 A. M. Ney coming in time to look at the result of the battle.

At 3 P. M. we entered Weimar. Here I met an old friend, Morgan, who had been captain in the same regiment. *Pauvre ami!* the poor fellow had been losing on the battle of Jena; thy comrade's years moulder away in the village of Pennsylvania." He was a native of Morristown, New Jersey, and had served under brilliant auspices—it ended on a show of

Marechal Ney, after making arrangements for the reception of the prisoners at Weimar, went to the house of Goethe, where he had ordered his quarters. A servant received the door, and on announcing his name, was told that where we were met by a lady, who accosted him as Madame De Goethe, at the sound of which he was brought into her presence, and was addressed in the most elegant manner, and was addressed in the most elegant manner, and was addressed in the most elegant manner

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

The cavalry barracks, at Lunerille in the south of France are said to have been cognizant of the enactment of young Louis Napoleon's Strasburg.

The blockade between France and Switzerland has been raised, and Geneva the favorite resort of the French and of all Tourists, may again be visited by them with impunity.

The Satellite and Estafette, two journals at Paris have been seized for calling the Duke of Angouleme king and the Duchess queen of France.

The German bireling troops of King Otho, in Greece, are about to embark from Athens for Bavaria.

Flogging in the Danish army has been abolished, and imprisonment on bread and water diet substituted.

Pagania is living in much retirement at his splendid villa near Parma, repairing his shattered health.

A volume of Gilray's caricatures (349 plates) which had belonged to the celebrated Canning, brought 76l.

A leaden coffin weighing 500lbs. and containing the skeleton of what is supposed to John Lord a Roman chieftain, has recently been found at Milhaud, France.

Prince Polignac whose intended liberation from the prison at Ham we announced was receiving at the Clarendon, at London on the 13th December, having returned from a visit to the King at Brighton.

The Liverpool Telegraph of the 31st of December says that the turn-out at Oldham still continues and the refractory workmen are suffering dreadful hardships.

The suit brought by Frazer, the publisher of Frazer's Magazine, against the Hon. Grantley Berkely, for an assault and battery, has resulted in a verdict of $100 for the plaintiff.

John Loudon M'Adam, inventor of the improvement in roads making that goes by his name, died at Moffat, on the 26th of November, in the 81st year of his age.

Steam Voyages.—The longest steam voyage undertaken at present is from Falmouth to Corfu, being 1,000 miles, and is accomplished at an average speed of seven miles and a half an hour.

Advices from Madrid to the 11th of December, state that the Cortes had decided to grant the extraordinary powers demanded by the government.

It is a singular fact that the three next heirs to the British throne, the Princess Victoria, and her cousins, Princes George of Cumberland and Cambridge, were all born within *three days* of each other, on May, 1819.

Isabinet Wontall, the well known artist, died at a small village on the Thames, on the 11th of January; his age has been affected by long poverty and distress.

The second son of Lucien Bonaparte, who made his escape some months ago from the Papal guard at Rome, had arrived in London.

The population of Dublin is 309,000; an increase of 112,000 in five years. Decrease of paupers 9,000.

Cheap Rail Roads.—That between Prague and Pilsen was chiefly constructed by 2,000 peasants at 5d. a day. Total 60 miles; seven embankments and cuttings, and 73 bridges, cost 70,280l.

Near Hungerford market there is now living the great-great-grandson of the author of "Robinson Crusoe." He is a cordwainer, and much respected.

Catholic Reform.—Mr. O'Loghlin has been appointed fourth Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland; being the first Catholic Judge appointed in the Emerald Isle since 1688.

At the Lennie Fair in October last, all the cotton stockings were bought up by the Americans and English merchants.

It seems that Lord Brougham's present to the London University—£25,000—did not come from his own purse, but was entrusted to him for that purpose by Mrs. Mary Fielden.

The rumors touching the mental aberration of the Emperor Nicholas of Russia, are spoken of in the most ridiculous Paris journals, as idle fables, utterly destitute of foundation.

The *St. Petersburgh* journal gives an interesting account of the first levee of the year, which opens on the 1st ordinal, on the 22d of November, at which the Emperor and Empress and all the members of the imperial family were present.

Madame Malderan.—The opposition to the removal of the remains of this accomplished singer from Manchester for Belgium, has given the consequence of the selection of her brother, Madame Garcia.

Brussels, Dec. 3.—The Count de Moffat (Leroux Bonaparte) left Brussels this morning, with his son, for Germany.

The Duchess of De Leu is represented as busy in preparing for her departure for the United States, but the time for the commencement of her journey would depend upon her finding a purchaser for her estate on the Lake of Constance. It was still reported that she is obliged to quit Switzerland at the instance of the French Ambassador. Her sister-in-law, the ex-Queen of Naples, has we learn from the Courier Francais been ordered out of Paris and France.

The silk operatives at Lyons begin to feel the paralyzing influence which our miserable laws have sted on the commercial operations of the United States by their tampering and tinkering with the currency. They are on the verge of starvation for the want of orders for goods. As some relief to the woollen factories, the French government are about to admit with certain duties, the importation hitherto interdicted, of foreign woollen fabrics.

A grand Banquet is to be given to Sir Robert Peel at Glasgow, in honour of his election to the Lord Rectorship of the University of that place. The entertainment will be on a most stupendous scale, some idea of which may be formed when we state, that 5000 applications have been already received for tickets. A contract has been let for the erection of a temporary Pavilion, at a cost of 1220l. The Duke of Buccleugh will preside.

A Troglodyte.—There is a man living on a slope of the utmost barrenness, at Bourton, near Cahm. Nearly naked or covered with tattered rags and long matted locks of hair, he sleeps in the open air, eats his food raw, scarcely articulates but guttural sounds, and bounds like a panther when pursued. Weirdness and maniac as this savage is, a tender sister is said to devote her life to the few comforts her flinty lair can procure.

Amsterdam, Nov. 26.—The phenomenon of falling stars, which was so eagerly watched for in various parts of Europe, some days before and after the 13th of November, was observed in our country, as well as in other places. Professor de Heer, at Herenter, has inserted an account in a literary journal, in which he states that on the night of the 12th or November he observed 1,000 such stars.

Rails.—It is said that the Government of Turin has concession entirely to a house at Genoa, the object of which was the construction of the most artificial prospectus to all Italy. The cholera continues to rage in Genoa. The number of deaths has already exceeded 6000, and of late nearly 200 have died daily. The religious orders have distinguished themselves in acting as good Samaritans. The King and his family have left, and retired well, and the few English who remain there have made a subscription for the relief of the unfortunate poor.

Portugal.—The advices from Lisbon are to December 16th. The Cortes were to remain constituted until the meeting of the Cortes. The government, by great exertions, had mustered the funds necessary to pay the dividends, which would fall due on the 1st of January. The minister had consented to the appointment of Lord the abolition of the slave trade, and it had received the royal sanction.

Spain.—The mystery that surrounds the movements of Count, is still unsolved. No official announcement in gazette of the report brought by the Alfred, that he had been defeated at Navarre near Cadiz, but all accounts agree that he was effecting a rapid and masterly retreat upon the North, and a Bayonne letter of Dec. 14th announces a rumor that he had actually reached the Ebro, the point whence he set out on his rash and disastrous expedition. His escape is ascribed to the treachery of Alaix, as we read that the troops of Alaix had refused against his order transferring his command to Navarez, and that Alaix himself showed no disposition to fight with it.

Horse Flesh Eaten by the Parisians.—Horse flesh is not permitted by law to be sold in Paris but a vast quantity of it is consumed by the poorer class, who consider it both well flavoured and nutritious. Last winter it was sold at several of the restaurateurs at four sous per pound and when it could not be brought into town in open day, it was introduced, by bribing it over the walls in large quantities during the night.— Applications for permission to open shops for the several towns made to the French authorities, and refused, on the ground that society was kept by common consent relieved the flesh of this animal, there must be something inherently disgusting in its use.

Singular Discovery of Scorpions.—The workmen employed about the Obelisk at Paris, found between the wooden case and the stone, a considerable number of scorpions, which were probably hatched there. This excited great curiosity, as it is well known that these reptiles live only in hot climates. A few are found in the south of France, where they are much dreaded. In Egypt they are very numerous, and their bite is frequently mortal. They have never before been in the north. They were, it is said, deposited at the Mayory of the 3d Arrondissement, till their final disposition is decided upon.

A Sporting Astronomer.—A laughable scene lately occured in one of the Paris courts; Mr. Blood the celebrated astronomer and practical chemist, having been found with a double barrel fowling piece and a pannier, in the pursuit of game, at a prohibited season of the year, was indicted against by a gendarme. The plea offered in defence that he was actively experimenting upon the peculiar phenomenon of painting characteristic of the season of the year, and that his physical argument was incomprehensible to the Judge; and the inoffensive and accomplished Bird had to pay 25 francs with the confiscation of his fowl.

Cloth made by Insects.—Large square shawls, air balloons 4 feet high, and ladies' dresses with sleeves and crinoline complete, have been manufactured at Munich by the larve of the butterfly, (tinea punctata.) They are directed by a supplied bottle in the ceiling of a room. To this model any form or dimensions can be given. One of these larvæ in a square inch of cloth; a pound's weight can therefore employed. The cloth is not generated by the larvæ of the model. The cloth exceeds in fineness the finest gauze.

Sewing of Hurricane Lines.—As the Kent steamer was on her passage on Thursday morning, from Boulogne to London, Captain Time, discovered at some distance a boat, which appeared to him to be in a perilous condition. He immediately bore down in a short time reached five poor fellows in a state of great exhaustion, who informed him they had left a comrade with another boat, in which were the captain, mate, and seven other persons, belonging to the barque Isabella, Captain Kurtz, bound from Philadelphia to Rotterdam, and laden with tobacco, and which they had abandoned in a sinking state of the Goodwin Sands, about four hours previously. The captain had no hopes of ever reaching to the shore, and happily succeeded; and was the means of saving fourteen poor fellows from a watery grave, which would, in all probability, have been their fate.—*London Morning Chronicle, Dec. 15.*

Saturday Evening Post.

JANUARY 25, 1840.

To Readers and Correspondents.

"M." is unintelligible.

"The Flower" is not written with sufficient care for publication.

"J. B. J. H." under consideration.

"Malcolm" is received, and will meet attention.

"Theophila" on file.

"Hesperus" in this number.

"Harold" possesses force and imagination, but lacks correctness. We would advise him to make another attempt.

"The Duel" will appear in the course of a few weeks.

Our correspondent, "C. B. B." is assured that his communications are always acceptable.

Melancholy Death.—About 9 o'clock on the 30th inst. a respectably dressed young man was observed to stagger in the street in this city, near the corner of Eighth and Arch streets.—Some gentlemen who were passing near, immediately went to his assistance, and they found that he was almost insensible, and spitting blood violently. At the time he was found in the street the accident occurred, promptly attended the young man under their care, and he was conveyed to his boarding-house, in Zane street. Before he left the street he was unable to speak. Le arsenic, as we may fairly conclude, the rupture of a blood vessel.—*Inquirer.*

CORONER'S REPORT.

Sudden Death.—An inquest was held on the 15th inst. at the house of Mr. J. S. Fish, in Washington street, above Twelfth, before James Gregory, Esq., Coroner, on the body of Mary Mattwell. The deceased was about 18 years of age. It appears in evidence that on the day preceding with some acquaintances on Sunday afternoon, and underwent the fatigue of walking a stock at the time in the hands of a commission, his strength failed him—he fell and expired immediately.—Verdict "Died by the Visitation of God."

Death from Fright.—On the following day an inquest was held on the body of Daniel Hillman, a colored child, about 2 years of age, at the house of her father, in Gampbell's court, Southwark. The child was in perfect health when the deceased was left at times in the care of her brother, a little boy about 4 years old, for they to gether, the father being poor and obliged to go to work. The child, one of her feet not yet entirely burned or frozen off, and she had appearently suffered much, as the legs were in a dreadful condition. Verdict—"Died from neglect and exposure to cold."—*Inq.*

GREAT FIRE AT ST. JOHNS, N. B.

HUDSON'S NEWS ROOM, Jan. 21, 1837.

J. Colwell, Esq. of this city, has received a letter from our correspondent, J. J. Jerome, Esq. of Bangor, Maine, which states that he has just learned that a large fire has nearly destroyed the whole business part of the city of St. Johns, New Brunswick. The fire broke out on Tuesday evening, 14th inst. and consumed one hundred and fifty buildings, with their valuable contents. Loss is estimated at *two millions of dollars.*

The fire commenced at or near Mowry's store, consumed all the stores on South Market wharf, and in Water street, and in Prince's a large part of Water street, and Pierce and William street.

It was very cold, and many of the engines were out, for many of little service.

No damage was done to the shipping. Only one brick building was left standing in the part of the city that was burnt—in the grist fire at Rochester.

$30,000 of the property is said to have been insured at the Ætna office, Hartford, Conn.

Yours in haste.—*Philada. Exchange Book.*

A case was a few days ago decided in the District Court of Philadelphia, which is of much importance to consignees of goods, viz.—That if exploding and highly inflammable articles or goods on a wharf, do not give notice of it to the consignee until too late an hour in the day to enable him to store them, he is not responsible for the damage that may be sustained by the explosion. The case related to some boxes of rape, which were exposed on a wharf from Saturday evening to Monday morning, and were injured by rain on Sunday. The Jury found a verdict for the amount of damages for the plaintiff. The defendants were agents for the Pennsylvania Protection Line between that city and New York.

The accounts from the city of Mexico are to the 10th of December. Gomezius had arrived there, on his return from the United States, and had given to the government a very unfavorable account of the reception he and his suite had been treated by the cabinet at Washington and by the people in the cities through which they passed. Santa Anna, the war against Texas ought to be carried on, whatever may be the expense or sacrifice, as soon as the invasion of Mexico and its dominions is unanimously approved by the nation.

The important intelligence of the arrival of Bustamente at Vera Cruz, and his reception in the city of Mexico, and celebrated by his partizans with the greatest enthusiasm. The reception at Mexico was of the same enthusiastic kind. No doubt is now entertained, that the choice of Bustamente, and the restoration of the Federal Constitution will fall on their late Vice President, Bustamente.

Unprecedented Liberality.—The following facts come to us duly vouched:—

On the 31st ultimo, a colored man, in indigent circumstances, who has many years had the president upon him for a maintenance, in the family of Dr. Duck Rock, and is now sent to the Dry Dock Bank, and presented a check for the sum of $2,000, for which he was paid $1,000; he did not discover the mistake until an attempt to deposite the amount in another Bank, when he discovered the mistake, and returned to the Bank of Commerce, who with gratitude, received the $1,000. The Bank of Commerce then returned it again to the president, and that Alaix himself showed no disposition to profit with it.

Piracy on the Coast of Morocco.—"On the latter end of November, a Spanish vessel was driven by van on the coast of the empire of Morocco, was plundered. A short time since another vessel, under Sardinian colors, bound to Cadiz, was plundered on the same coast by armed Moorish pirates. There is only appearance, which is contrived last autumn a brig of Leghorn; not to the Emperor of Morocco, but to the armed corsairy vessels. The European Council at Tangier makes urgent representations to the governor court of Morocco, and England pretends to have no knowledge of the facts that occurred previously to the disasters of the English vessel. But whatever be the result of these remonstrances, the captains cannot be too much on their guard when the wind or necessity takes them near to the coast of Morocco.—*Messenger, Dec. 12.*

The following list of the amount of daily sales of Land at Ottawa, has been furnished us entire:

Dec. 1st day,	$159,040—2d day, $267,160—3d
day,	$147,300—Total, $573,500.

From Bicknell's Reporter.

THE BANKS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

We publish to-day a carefully compiled abstract of the report of the auditor general in relation to the security of the banks, which will be found worth perusal. It presents a picture calculated to inspire entire confidence in the solvency of the institutions enumerated, and indeed we may well congratulate the people of Pennsylvania on having their banks under the control of men of high character and superior intelligence.

There are now in operation 41 Banks in city and county of Philadelphia, and the number of country banks is thirty-two, making in all the number of Bnks had to pay 25 francs with the confiscation of his fowl. 73 banks by the commissioners of the loan, and the aggregate of the whole number is as follows.

	city & county.	country.	whole state.
Capital stock,	$33,100,000	$7,246,000	$40,346,000
Due to banks,	10,246,000	2,987,233	17,148,660
Due to depositors,	10,674,154	3,514,539	14,188,693
Due to other banks,	1,500,000	1,500,000	3,000,291
Specie on hand,	3,125,113	1,437,756	4,562,869
Due by other banks,	6,000,000	2,000,000	8,029,103
No es of other bks,	13,731,317	1,156,939	14,888,246
Due thereon,	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,134
Unclaimed div.	564,947	210,000	775,000
Dividends,	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
Real estate,	1,747,000	402,571	2,149,857
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,	1,153,389	40,040	1,193,327

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1837.

The President transmitted to Congress, to-day, the letter of Santa Anna addressed to him by Santa Anna and himself relative to the recognition of the independence of Texas. The letter of Santa Anna is dated the 22d of May, and is written in an extremely simple and becoming manner. He announces his defeat and imprisonment in Texas, and his acquaintance with the people of that country, and his conviction that the war is was utterly useless to prosecute the war against the Texans any longer. He suggests, therefore, the expediency of at once acknowledging their independence. For this purpose, he says he had ordered Santa Anna to confer with General Houston; and he desires that the President of the United States would take the most prompt and co-operation in having this convention carried into effect. He also informs the President that when he attempted to march his troops into Cruz, he contemplated then taking measures for the acknowledgment of Texan independence, and if he had not been baffled in his plan the last expedition against Texas would not have been fitted out.

The date of the President's letter is the 4th of September. He reminds Gen. Santa Anna that he is yet a prisoner of war, and that the Mexican authorities had declared that he was dishonored by any act of his. Whatever desire he might have to serve the cause of humanity, independence and peace secured to Texas, he doubted whether he could take any part in the contest between Mexico and Texas with regard to the laws of neutrality. All that precisely would seem normal the President could do, would be to ask for the promotion of Gen. Santa Anna's object.—*Bulk. Patriot.*

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—JANUARY 20.

JUDGES LAMBERTON, PRESIDING.

John T. Little, a bonus merchant, vs. *Jacob Hand, ya. John B. Whittlesey.*

This was an action to recover damages for having been bitten by the defendant's dog. The occurrence took place on the 27th of last June, at which time the plaintiff was a clerk in the store of Morgan & Butler in Courtland st. and the defendant was clerk or partner in the store of Hergh in the same street.

On the day in question, the defendant went into the store of Morgan & Butler to borrow some paper, and brought his two bull-dogs along with him. The paper was given to him, and in tying the paper for the defendant, when he set down, one of the dogs came to the plaintiff and seized hold of the paper in its mouth and tore it to pieces. The plaintiff struck the dog, and was obliged of the defendant to call off the dog, but instead of doing so, he took hold of Little and commenced beating him with a stick. Little was forced to climb up on a desk in order to escape; and while he was in the act of doing so, he was seized him by the deeby part of the leg, and bit a piece out of it. The plaintiff was left in a bad wound; and with the ferocity natural to the kind of dog, it held hold of the leg for several minutes, before it could be made to let go. Besides this wound, the dog inflicted several others on the plaintiff's person, which rendered it necessary for the promotion of Gen. Santa Anna's object.—*Bulk. Patriot.*

slocking manner.

It did not appear that the defendant was actuated by malice toward the plaintiff in setting the dog at him, but that he did it through mere carelessness, without considering the fatal consequences that ensued.

The jury found a verdict of *four hundred and ninety dollars damages*, and six cents costs.—*Journ. of Com.*

Singular Application.—Mr. John C. Mosier, of Dutchess county, New York, a short time since accidently swallowed a large quantity of laudanum and was thought to be dying. A physician was sent for, who called in Dr. Valentine Mott, of the New York Medical College, and subsequently Professor of Surgery in the University of the City of New York, and solicited Justice Hopson to commit him to Bellevue Hospital, in order that he might have the benefit of the extensive practice of that celebrated surgeon. Dr. Mott, from his pocket two shillings, which he stated was all the money he had with him, and said that what he was perfectly willing to give the justice all he would only commit him to the Hospital. The result of further inquiries went to show that Mr. Mosier had formerly been insane, and was perpetually, and had been frequently locked up in the Lunatic Asylum, but had never been committed to prison, as the only means by which he could obtain admission. Justice Hopson refused to comply with Mr. Mosier's request, and directed him to be detained for the present.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The United States sloop of war Boston, laying on board our Minister near the government of Mexico, touched at the Balize on the 12th inst. on her way to Pensacola. She had not arrived in the city of Mexico. After his arrival, the 15th of December, Gomezius had departed the city on the 20th ult.

A letter under date of June 3, from Vera Cruz, states, that California had declared her independence of Mexico. Bustamente was about to be elevated to the Presidency.

It was not positively known at Vera Cruz that Bustamente had left the city of Mexico to return to Mexico, was expected to produce a revolution throughout the whole country. Extensive loanssons were entertained of war with the United States. The Boston left Vera Cruz on the 3d inst. for Pensacola. Every thing was then remaining quiet.

Advices from the U. States sloop of war Natchez, while at Tampico, have been brought over land to New Orleans. The Natchez and they have been safely lodged in prison.

The Texan schooner Austin, sails from Tampico, we have advices to the 24th ult. Nothing important. The Tampaulipas Gazette of the 24th contains a long article on the subject of the new Congress, favorable to the middle or conservative party.

The New York Pilots appear to be getting worse and worse. The Courier & Enquirer says that the brig New Grenada, from Carthagena, was driven by the pilots on the Romer Shoal on the 26th inst. Signals for a Pilot were long out until the morning Pilot boat Jersey appeared, and the New Grenada came inside the bar without a Pilot, on Monday. The brig was very much damaged being struck by the pilot boat's bow, lost one of her cables and an anchor, and was much injured. The passengers were much alarmed on the occasion, and were all strong cables and anchors. Many vessels were in imminent danger at the same time. Longer endurance, says the Express, under such circumstances ceases to be a virtue, and we trust the Legislature will not be sacrificed upon our coast, as well as for the establishment of the law giving to the pilots the endangered, we demand immediate reformation.—*Penn. Sentinel.*

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EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

The distillers in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, are about suspending operations in consequence of the scarcity of grain.

A good Customer.—Dr. Brandreth has paid for printing in one year, the sum of $80,624,16.—*N. Y. Star.*

The steam packet Georgia, Captain Rollins, has arrived in Charleston from Norfolk, in 32 hours, equal to 13 knots per hour.

Professor Ingraham, author of Lafitte, it is reported, has produced a new work of fiction called the Conquistor, founded on incidents in the life of Cortez.

Governor of Virginia.—David Campbell, of Washington county, Virginia, was elected Governor of Virginia, on Friday last, by the joint ballot of the two branches of the Legislature of that state.

Fire.—The buildings connected with the valuable and extensive tannery establishment near Baltimore, the property of Messrs. Singsmasters & Co., were destroyed, by fire one day last week. The loss is estimated at $20,000.

The portion of the surplus revenue which falls to New York City, is $664,926 78. To the whole state $5,322,604.

The report to the Maryland legislature on the Baltimore Banks, show them to be in a sound and healthy condition.

Wm. Freeland, convicted of the murder of Capt. Harewell, of Halifax, was hung at Oxford, Granville county, pursuant to sentence, on Friday the 13th inst.—*Raleigh Register.*

The legislature of Alabama, before their adjournment on the 15th inst. had ordered the sum to be removed from the Branch of the State Bank to the Bank of Tuscaloosa, for safe keeping.

Specie.—377,000 dollars in silver were received at the Philadelphia Mint, during the 8th inst. and 220,000 more on the 9th from Matamoras.

Mr. Justice Wayne has arrived at Washington, and taken his seat—he court is now full.

Gregg's Expedition.—Intelligence from New York Legislature, is one from B. Aymar & Co. of New York, for permission to engage in the ice house business for the purpose of supplying the Atlantic States with ice.

The United States Arsenal at Watertown, Mass. was entirely destroyed by fire on the 9th inst. and a damage of one million of dollars.

The Legislature of New Hampshire adjourned on Saturday week. Among the important laws passed the present session is one establishing a Bank, already providing finally for the abolition of small bank bills.

Fire.—The jail at Pendonia, N. York sent word to his wife's mother, after he had been married only a few weeks, that she must come and take her daughter home, without assigning any reason, and immediately left for the southern. Mrs. H. was so shocked at this extraordinary conduct that she was bereft of her senses.

The Haverhill Gazette advises purchasers to have their barrels of flour weighed.

A trader in Bradford informs the editor that he lately weighed forty barrels of Genesee flour, and found 40 lbs. short of the proper quantity.

Counterfeit 25 cent pieces are in circulation in this city, and are of the same size as the genuine new issue of "metallic currency" has lately been. The following are the marks:

The capitol and state house in Indianapolis, Indianapolis, is pronounced the finest edifice of the kind in the United States west of the Alleghany mountains.

Mr. Booth, of the schooner William Wirt, died at Pernambuco, the 6th of December, of the wounds received by the mutineers on board the vessel. The mate is now under medical treatment. A Buffalo editor is endorsing the protection of the Indians, and the Indians are slaughtering by thousands, for their own protection.

The House of Delegates of Maryland, by a vote of 51 to 17, has adopted resolutions declaring that the Legislature has no power to pass a law making it penal to carry dangerous weapons. The decision is a most singular one, so far as it has had expressions through the medium of the press.

Sunday Observance Reform.—The Delaware Advertiser says that the jail in the town is to be full for the first time since its erection without a single inmate.

Massachusetts State Prison.—The nett profits of the Massachusetts State Prison, for the last year were $13,500. Number of prisoners 30th September, 1836, 200—now 180.

Capital Punishment.—The committee of the Ohio Legislature, on the bill to abolish Capital Punishment, have reported in favor of the bill, and recommended that the bill be indefinitely postponed. The report was accordingly agreed to.

Fire at Newark.—Fire broke out in the extensive carriage factory of Mr. Wm. Speer, in Fair street, Newark. We regret to say that the fire destroyed the whole of the works, a large part of the stock, which was valued at over $20,000.

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Marine Insurance.—Stock to the amount of $150,000 was subscribed at Portland, in one hour and three hours, on the 4th inst. to the Canada Marine Insurance Company. The principal office will be located at Quebec, and will be the only one of the kind in the province.

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The United States sloop of war Boston, laying on board our Minister near the government of Mexico, touched at the Balize on the 12th inst. on her way to Pensacola. She had not arrived in the city of Mexico. After his arrival, the 15th of December, Gomezius had departed the city on the 20th ult.

A letter under date of June 3, from Vera Cruz, states, that California had declared her independence of Mexico. Bustamente was about to be elevated to the Presidency.

It was not positively known at Vera Cruz that Bustamente had left the city of Mexico to return to Mexico, was expected to produce a revolution throughout the whole country. Extensive loanssons were entertained of war with the United States. The Boston left Vera Cruz on the 3d inst. for Pensacola. Every thing was then remaining quiet.

Advices from the U. States sloop of war Natchez, while at Tampico, have been brought over land to New Orleans. The Natchez and they have been safely lodged in prison.

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Before the Court of Oyer and Terminer, no case was tried during the March Term, in consequence of the inability of the grand jury to attend. Judge King having unfortunately fractured his leg a short period antecedent to the meeting of the Court. During the June, September and December terms, forty cases were disposed of, not including bills ignored by the Grand Juries.—*Penn. Sen.*

The Legislature of North Carolina have voted the surplus revenue offered by the United States, half to be applied to the purposes of education, and half to internal improvements.

The legislature of Illinois has passed a resolution to receive the portion of the surplus revenue, amounting to $1,000,000.

Use the Rod.—A writer in one of the northern papers says, that a short while since, a brutal liberal use of the rod, it is impossible to make boys good.

Reciprocal Worm-eating.—An eminent English physician has stated his decided opinion, that a few grains of the dried powder of a worm-eaten pear, is quite sufficient to occasion a very dangerous disorder in the intestines.

The Democratic members of congress recognced at Cincinnati, between Alexander Campbell, of the Baptist Church, Mr. Patrick, and the Right Rev. Bishop Purcell, of the Catholic Church.

A King of Birds.—An eagle of the largest class was lately shot, near the Chapultz, by Mr. Jacob Fox, that measured 11 pounds, and 9 feet 8 inches, from tip to tip of its wings, and 3 feet 12 inches from the tip of its tail to the tip of its tail.

Effects of Freight.—The Boston Post says, that on the night of the 31st ult. the Howard Street House, two strangers, who lodged in the same room, jumped out of bed, at the alarm of fire, and both grabbed the same pair of boots, and each inserted a leg into them, and thus chained together, they hopped down the stairs into the street, and cried fire lustily.

The Talladega Reporter of the 31st ult. mentions the arrival of Governor CALL in that city, from the seat of war, on the evening of the 26th. He does not state in what part of the Seminean about two miles from town, who gave him some cordial greetings, and escorted him into town.

New Jersey Constitution.—A petition has been presented to the Legislature by the citizens of Cumberland County, praying that body to make provision for calling a Convention to revise the Constitution of the state.

Nimes.—A boy named HARRISON GREY OTIS and a friend of his, named ALEXANDER HAMILTON has been sentenced in New York for assaulting a watchman.

Fire and Loss of Life.—On Sunday evening the 15th inst. a house was destroyed by fire in Bridgeport, Conn. by which Mrs. Sherwood and her child were burnt to death.

Fire and Loss of Life.—A letter from St. Joseph, E. F. Dec. 31.—During the last week, a load of cotton was brought to this place and it was not till lately ascertained that it was on fire in the interior. The cotton was owned by E. Mix, II. was so soaked in this condition as to be unable to separate from the seeds. This is the second conflagration of cotton from the same cause.

Failure in Salem, Massachusetts.—The last Newburyport Herald says that a mercantile house in Salem has failed for $1,000,000.

Lots in the new town of Houston (the future capital of Texas) had already risen so high, that in one case a lot sold for $5,000, the owner of which had purchased it for $500 of them, and the whole tract of 50 acres for $10,000 only a few months ago.

John Washburn, who was hung at Cincinnati on the 6th inst. for the murder of Wm. Berar, confessed having killed more than a score of persons.

The Siamese Twins—the Great Inseparables—are at Baltimore. Eng says he wishes they were at Washington, for some of the members of congress have medical treatment to increase until the child died.—*Baltimore Republican.*

The Malacca pirates of the Indian Ocean have reason to curse the invention of steam and the power of the British. The Diana, Captain Hastings, Atlanta, attacked by them, very unceremoniously, but the pirates were soon made to smart for their temerity.

The Legislature of Missouri has raised the salary of the Governor of that state from $1,500 to $2,000.

A letter from the New Bedford Mercury that on the 31st of December last, there were at sea from this District of New Bedford, 70 whaling vessels and seventy fishing vessels, including ships, barques, brigs, and schooners.

The Mississippi fleet, consisting of two companies of dragoons, and one of artillery, under the command of Capt. Allen, arrived at Charleston from Old Point Comfort on the 12th inst.

The Hon. John M. Clayton, late of the United States Senate, has accepted the appointment of Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Delaware.

The Cincinnati Gazette of the 12th inst. says, that the Banks of that city, on account of the scarcity of specie, have found it necessary to make it very difficult to keep up a communication with the interior country. The Banks refuse to receive on deposite of the river closing with ice, at present.

A motion has been made for a new trial in the case of Henry White, convicted of firing the Charlestown Convent.

The violent hurricane which we already know took place on the Southern coast of England, on the night of the 7th inst. extended to the Seine last week, and inundated the greater part of Paris. The water in the water was four to five feet deep in the streets.

The official accounts of the disastrous march of General Trezel, under the walls of Constantine, are published, and have excited great sensation in Paris. Besides the loss of the enforcements, it is said, will be sent to Algiers, and the whole force will be under the orders of Count Valee, who was on the unfortunate expedition, had returned to France.

Accounts from Arragon on the 6th, with better news of 7th and 8000 men.

The Board of Aldermen sat till nearly 2 o'clock on Friday night, when a resolution was put in favor of purchasing about 60 acres of land for a public square, which was carried by a large majority.—*New York Express.*

A woman 22 years old and her child seven years old, were found in the woods in the state of Boston a few days since, for drunkenness and exposure to the cold.

Freezing.—A young man in this town from his foot which was perfectly cured in less than 24 hours by rubbing it with snow. He was badly frozen and Indian meal—it is equally beneficial when applied to the frozen parts of the body.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE.—The President has notified the Senators of the U. States, that an extra session of the Senate will be held on the 4th of March next, to take into consideration the nominations which may be submitted to them. Such a session of the Senate is usual on the commencement of a new administration.

Remarkable Invention.—The Boston Post says they have got a single machine in Mobile, that will have the effect to reduce the price of all the walk into the woods, provide itself with shingles and quarter-staves, cover the roof of a house in twenty-four hours.

An English paper says, that the London Zoological Gardens contain at present no less than one hundred thousand persons. Generous complaints are made of the cruelty practised by the visitors of the monkeys from the cigar smokers, who puff volumes of smoke into the monkey's cages, and the monkeys, unable to bear the smoke, run about in a state of distress, with their noses smoking, and drives them half frantic.

Split your Coal Ashes.—A Philadelphian, who has just returned from a visit to Europe, says that in relation to the very common neglect to sift coal ashes previously to throwing them away, that in consequence of the fuel purchased in that city was thrown away, that the loss from this foolish practice in waste in this city at $500,000 per annum, if even 12½ per cent. of the coal is thrown away.

The Tennessean says that the last vessel to leave the United states, with the exception of two females whose age renders them unable to make the journey, left Mobile for the west on the 1st inst. in Italy and elsewhere, with the intention of joining their friends and relatives in Texas.

Mexico.—The belief is very confidently expressed, by letter-writers at Tampico and Vera Cruz, that Bustamente will be the successful candidate as successor to Santa Anna. It is

SATURDAY EVENING POST.
PHILADELPHIA
Saturday, January 28, 1837.

A. D. Bradley, Esq. P. M. at Clarksville, Texas, is appointed agent for Atkinson's Casket. Subscribers in the vicinity, will call on him.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Our Collectors have been appointed for A. S. E. Post establishment. *Wm. Robinson* will call on our patrons south of Market street, and *Samuel Smalley* on those north of Market street.

As a very large portion of the City subscribers are in arrears, it is hoped that our patrons will oblige us by paying promptly, when call on.

LAFAYETTE BALL.

We perceive by an advertisement in some of morning papers, that the members of the Lafayette Club" will give their first ball, on Friday, 30th inst. at the Masonic Hall, in this city.

We learn that the requisite arrangements have been made, under the superintendence of a committee, in a style of great taste and splendor, and that a numerous assemblage of the friends of our city will be present.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHNIGHT.

The preparations which are in progress for a splendid celebration of Washington's Birthnight, by the Regiment of Artillery, the Washington Military, Fancy and Citizen's Ball, to be held at the saloon of the Musical Fund Hall, that evening, are of such a nature, as to promise to the company on that occasion, one of the most brilliant entertainments of the season.

What with the splendour of the illumination, the beauty of the decorations, the rich and varied costumes that will be exhibited, to say nothing of the grace and beauty, for which the ladies of this city, with 20 miles around, are so celebrated, the ball cannot fail to go off with eclat, which so much brilliancy must necessarily create. We commend it to the attention of our fair readers.

We acknowledge the receipt of several new publications from Mr. Peterson, which will be attended to as soon as possible.

CAUTION TO SLEIGHERS.

On Wednesday morning last, a fine horse with empty sleigh behind him, came down Chestnut street, at the top of his speed. A cart loaded with coal was passing along Chestnut street at the moment. The frightened horse attempted to leap the coal cart, but failed, and came with violence against the cart, broke the sleigh to pieces, and threw himself down. In an instant more he was on his feet and running down Chestnut street. We believe the sleigh was owned by an advertising citizen, without doing further damage, although the street was crowded at the time.

The U. States Bank of Pennsylvania, we learn, has purchased the Insurance Bank of Pennsylvania, for \$1,000. This is a special charter, the stockholders being personally responsible for all its obligations.

Burning of the Post Office.—The report of the committee appointed to investigate this matter, published in the National Intelligencer of Saturday last, is a document of great interest, and will be read with attention by the people generally. The report is to be no doubt that the fire originated in the cellar, and from ashes deposited there. It came from a grate in the cellar, from that cause, about a year ago, was discovered in season, before any serious mischief had been done.

The report concludes with a recommendation to erect fire-proof buildings for the public offices.

Restored the march of Empire, takes its way.

To negotiate on the western part of our country, is to look towards the acquirement of strength and opulence, and to indulge in the reflections that have been made from the contemplation of that object, may appear, to some all our readers, like the repetition of a " a thrice told tale." But it is the subject, that from the consequences it calls for serious attention, will, in course of time use all its interest, and be regarded in its proper light, as the unavoidable effect of natural causes. Like a flood of water, it must roll onward, excite sentiments of wonder and admiration, in the minds of those who are most sensible of the importance of the object to be accomplished. Though a phenomenon in the history of empires, every cause and effect may be distinctly traced, and readily accounted for.

Mobile, Jan. 16.

NEW INVENTION.

We perceive an account in one of our exchange papers of a new invention, recently patented in England. The account seems well calculated to excite the admiration of our American readers. We have not room for it this week, but we cannot vouch for its *entire* accuracy. It is proposed to construct hollow cylinders of cast iron, large enough to permit carriages with passengers to pass through them. By means of these cylinders to be united and extend from one part of the country to another, a passenger may travel in a straight line. The carriage formed to fit exactly in the dimensions of the air-tight trunk, is to be propelled from place to place, by the pressure of the atmosphere. As soon as the carriage is introduced into the cylinder, the doors are to be shut, that the external air in exerting its pressure upon the end of the carriage, may impel it onward. The air in the interior of the cylinder is to be exhausted by means of an air pump. The velocity of the carriage might be accelerated, or diminished at pleasure or less degree of exhaustion in the trunk, but it is supposed that it could not conveniently be carried beyond 1000 miles per hour!

PRESENTMENT OF THE PILOTS.

The Grand Inquest of the city and county of New York, have addressed the Court of General Sessions in relation to the causes of the late distressing shipwrecks, particularly the Henry and Monson, at their port. The pilots of course, are severely animadverted upon. The following extracts from the communication of the causes, they were led to the conclusion that the wreck of these vessels was the result of negligence on the part of the pilots, they have presented their duty as usual at the period when the disasters occurred; but was consequent upon the inattention of their duties. The Grand Jury cannot conceive that the general conduct of the pilots is such as to reflect great discredit on their vigilance and fidelity, a comparison of the number of the lost or lower House of Congress, by a close part of our own coast as well as those of the principal ports of Europe. They consider the negligence of the pilots as a flagrant violation of the law, and the system of pilotage established at that port, and appeal to the judgment of public opinion for a remedy.

It seems strange that nothing has yet been done in the Legislature of New York relative to this affair. We shall await the result of this presentment with impatience. Something should be done, and that speedily.

The Pennsylvania State Temperance Society have during the last year, printed and put into circulation 215,000 Temperance Recorders in English, 40,000 in German. 76,000 Temperance Monitors a smaller publication, and 90,000 Temperance Almanacs. 100,000 of the Recorders, all the Monitors & some thousands of the Almanacs have been circulated gratuitously. The income of the society from donations and sales, has been near 5,000 dollars. They hope from the same sources, to be able this year to increase their operations.

SELECT SPEECHES OF WINDHAM & HUSKISSON.

Edited by Robert Walsh, Esq.—Edward C. Biddle, 21 Minor street.

The contrast between the English style of parliamentary eloquence, and our own, is sufficiently striking to arrest the attention of any one who has entered into the study of refined oratory. Argument and clear logical deductions seem to be the only means aimed at by the leaders on the other it would appear that the possession of a high degree of declamatory power is looked upon as a great advantage to display. The abilities of a member of the United States Senate. In planner terms, the English orator usually endeavours to convince by the force of his arguments,—the American more frequently aims at exciting the passions. This is merely stated as a general observation, as there are many exceptions; but, as such, we think it will be found correct in a majority of cases.

We were led to make these reflections by a cursory perusal of the volume, whose title is render will find at the commencement of this article. In reading the speeches of Windham we are forcibly struck with the extreme correctness of his style of eloquence. Every paragraph is finished in a manner, well-chosen and elegant. He never appears to rise above the level of the subject on which he is treating, nor is the expectation of the reader raised by his fulness of thought. Upon the many exciting questions that were at one time agitated in Parliament, Windham's speeches will always be found excellent models of business like, tersely-framed address of allusion to any thing beyond the political expediency of the question under debate.

We regret that our space has been too much occupied to allow a perusal of Mr. Huskisson's speeches, embodied in the same volume, and that our present limits are only sufficient to enable us to say, that they possess much merit. The biographical sketches that accompany the volume.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

From our Correspondent at Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 16, 1837.

On Wednesday last, the minority of the Committee of Ways and Means, consisting of Messrs. Strickland, Jackman and Mc Lean, made a report on the finances, adverse to the views of the majority. They declared that although the state of the finances, the improvements of the State as the majority, but cannot agree to appropriate the whole surplus of the Treasury to the favor of appropriating what is necessary to the school Fund, and the rising generation, for the gradual extinguishment of the Public Debt. But they would not have dissented, from the report, if it had not been for the unwarranted censure they destructive of the public credit. They recommend a loan from the U. S. Bank, and that the resolutions were ordered to be published to distribute among the people.

The Committee on Manufactures, reported resolutions on the Tariff. They are instructing their Representatives to vote against any law which will directly or immediately affect the present Tariff, especially the staple productions of that State, and requesting our Senators and Representatives to vote against any law which will affect the present Tariff, especially the staple productions of this Commonwealth. All the Democratic members are yet determined to stand by the Tariff.

The committee on Accounts, reported in favor of paying the witnesses summoned last winter, on the question of Masonry, but who refused to testify, and who were refused their per diem. The resolution was opposed by Messrs. Ritner and Watts, and supported by Messrs. Mc Ilvaine and Hopkins. It passed by a large majority.

On Thursday, Mr. Penrose offered a resolution, instructing our Senators, etc., in Congress, to vote for the passage of a law to distribute the proceeds arising from the sale of the Public Lands, among the States. This resolution and amendments were debated on Friday, but are not yet settled. In the House, Mr. Penrose offered a resolution, instructing our Senators in Congress, to vote for the passage of Mr. Clayton's Expunging Resolution. It was taken up and Mr. Sparkman read a letter from Washington, stating that the Expunging Resolution had already been performed. The party then refused to postpone the question, but passed the resolution, and the resolutions reflecting on Gen. Jackson, as unwise and unconstitutional, and that the expurgation of the same was a palpable and constitutional redress for an unconstitutional act. Yeas 58, nays 54, (party vote.)

On Friday, the Speaker laid before the House a memorial, from C. M. Wetmore and others, stating that Grand Lodges of Masonry never exercises disapprobation of the institution of masonry, and requesting the appointment of a committee to wait upon the Governor for his authority for inserting the preamble to the message, and on motion of Mr. Ford, a committee consisting of Messrs. Ford, Penrose, Strickland, Stark, Harrison and English were appointed.

On Saturday, the resolutions for the appointment of a committee, to investigate the affairs of the United States Bank, whether its charter has been violated since, came up. Messrs. M'Ilvaine and Watts advocated the resolutions, as a matter with distinguished ability, not against the passage of a proper resolution of enquiry, but against the resolutions, which contained insinuations against members of the last Legislature, in newspaper statements. They were replied to, by Messrs. Espy, Hall, Read and Fagley, when the question was called, and the resolutions and several amendments that had been offered, and the original resolution passed 62 to 41. Yesterday Messrs. M'Ilvaine on the part of the minority entered their reasons for voting against the passage of the resolutions.

Mr. Sparkman reported a bill granting 20,000 dollars, in aid of the Colonization Society of this State.

Yesterday, a bill passed the House, to depositate the funds of the Philadelphia Bank, and Bank of Pennsylvania, those Banks paying six per cent. interest for same. The bill now lies on the table to be drawn for.

To-day, Mr. Penrose addressed the Senate, at length in favor of resolutions to continue the Tariff duty. He made the most eloquent speech we have heard from the commencement. Mr. Miller has the floor to-morrow, on the same subject.

The Bill passed the House, to settle the Canal Commissioners and the Committee to examine the works, was settled.

The Washington papers announce more resignation in the army, viz.—six Captains, nine Lieutenants, and two Surgeons.

THEATRICALS.

Chesnut Street Theatre.—The benefit of Mrs. Maywood was well attended on Saturday evening.

Monday evening was the last appearance of Miss Ellen Tree. She performed the part of Viola, in Shakespeare's comedy of "Twelfth Night," of course, admirably, although that character does not admit of much display of histrionic talent. Horton as Sir Andrew Ague-cheek performed his part with much humour, and the cast of the piece appeared to give general satisfaction. We need hardly observe that the house was filled to its utmost limits.

The succeeding evening was set apart for the benefit of the door-keepers. We were pleased to see a respectable audience present, as these men are always attentive and polite, in discharging the duties of their office.

The opera of Cinderella was performed on Wednesday evening, for the benefit of Mr. Walton. The chief attraction was the appearance of Mrs. Gibbs, formerly Miss Graddon, of the London Theatres, as prince Charming. The afternoon was a full one, and the performance of the extreme.

The Barrel Family made their re-appearance on Thursday evening.

Walnut Street Theatre.—The drama of "Shakspeare's Early Days," produced on Monday evening, for the benefit of Mr. Cowell, possesses considerable interest. Mr. Conner's personation of the principal character, met with much applause.

Mrs. Preston, a very deserving and accomplished actress, had a benefit on Tuesday night, on which occasion the house was filled by a numerous audience attended, and that the entertainments of the evening appeared to give general satisfaction.

Mr. Proctor, from the Western Theatres, made his first appearance in our city, on Wednesday evening, in the character of Damon. His style of acting was such, as to give great credit to the theatrical taste of our western friends. The nautical drama of the "Pilot, concluded the performances of the evening.

A Mr. Porter made his *debut* on Friday evening. We are not aware how far he was successful. We omitted to mention that the popular melo-drama of Ladille, was performed on Thursday evening.

SYNOPSIS OF CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

IN SENATE, Jan. 18.

A communication was laid before the Senate from the War Department, on the subject of the Delaware Breakwater.

French and Neapolitan Claims.—On motion of Mr. Wright the previous orders were postponed, and the Senate proceeded to consider a bill for anticipating the payment of indemnities according to citizens of the United States in connection with France, of the 4th of July, 1834, and that with the two Sicilies of the 14th of October, 1832.

The bill was advocated by Mr. Wright, and opposed by Mr. Clay, Mr. Calhoun and others.

When the Senate adjourned.

January 19.—A message was received from the President transmitting a copy of his correspondence with General Santa Anna, an abstract of which will be found in another column.

The message was then laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The bill to authorize the construction of a Custom House in Baltimore was read twice and referred.

January 21st.—Mr. Walker presented a resolution instructing the proper committee to report a bill, and report to the Senate, the effect of the treasury order of July last on the commerce and business of the country, its effects on the banks, and the sales of the public lands.

The Senate took up the bill restricting the sales of the public lands, which was finally postponed to Monday next.

January 23.—Mr. Wright, from the Committee on Finance, made an unfavorable report on the petition for a National Bank, to be located at New York.

The Senate then proceeded to the Special order of the day, which was the bill to confine the sale of the public land to actual settlers only.

The Senate then adjourned.

January 24.—The Senate then proceeded to the special order of the day, it being the amendment of Mr. Walker to the bill to confine the sale of the public lands to actual settlers only.

Mr. Ewing resumed the remarks on the amendment proposed by him.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

JAN. 19.—*Bankrupts.*—The States bonds called for resolutions.

Mr. Hawes, of Ky. offered a resolution directing that every memorial and paper relating to the subject of the emancipation or the abolition of slavery shall, as presented, be laid on the table, without any further proceeding thereon. To avoid all discussion on the subj ect he called for the previous question on the resolution.

Mr. Grennell called for the yeas and nays on the adoption of the resolution, and they were ordered, and were yeas 131, nays 69.

So the resolution was adopted.

Gold Coins.—The bill for the fabrication of certain gold coins was then taken up.

This bill provides for coins of the value of one, two and three dollars.

The question order ing the bill to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow was lost 71 to 76, and the bill was ordered to be read a third time now.

The House then adjourned.

January 19th—Mr. Underwood offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Sergeant at Arms be directed to lay before the House a statement showing the mileage claimed and sums paid thereof to members of this House, and delegates from the Territories respectively, during the last and present sessions of Congress; and also a similar statement in relation to Senators in Congress.

A debate ensued on the Michigan admission bill when the House adjourned.

The Post office Conflagration.—Mr. Conner, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Roads, which was, on the 15th December, instructed to inquire into the causes of the recent conflagration of the Post Office Department, made a report upon the subject. It comprises much information only, as had previously been laid before the public.

The debate ensued on the Mileage question which lasted until the usual hour of adjournment.

January 21st.—On motion of Mr. Owens of Ga. the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union was discharged from the further consideration of the bill to amend an act entitled "An Act to establish Branches of the Mint of the United States," &c.—and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday.

Mr. Bell renewed the notice of his motion for leave to bring in a bill to secure the freedom of elections.

January 23d.—A message from the President of the United States was received transmitting a copy of the annual report of the Director of the Mint at Philadelphia, showing the operations of that institution during the past year, and also the operations of the branch mints and coinage at the branch Mint in North Carolina, Georgia, and Louisiana.

Mr. Bell, of Tenn. embarking from the Committee on Ways and Means, moved that the Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the memorial of the New York Board of Trade, praying for the establishment of a National Bank, and that the same be on the table agreed to.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill from the Senate for the admission of the State of Michigan into the Union on an equal footing with the original States.

The rail road bridge over the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, for the purpose of uniting the Baltimore and Ohio and Winchester roads, is so far completed that locomotives and their trains have passed over it.

A writer in the Baltimore American proposes the union of Maryland and Virginia into one State. It might be of advantage to the old dominion.

The University of Pennsylvania numbers, the present session, upwards of 300 students, from fifteen different countries, gentlemen distinguished for education and good conduct.—*U. S. Gazette.*

COMMUNICATION.

THE PERMANENT BRIDGE.

MR. EDITOR.—Having frequently lost my full omit in traversing common to the Schuylkill, I thought I would inquire if the principles of hostics and resistance would be recognized in case opposition to the Permanent Bridge. I am informed that I will collect a fund each week with the tenants, when I succeed in getting a sum sufficient to cover a full load, and a half cent—now we are even. I'll not take it, as in the present state of the times, I can well afford the change we give them, they may find their own use for it. I will then call on the owner of the wood, the traveller as he enters town, himself, and if they possess the spirit of a man, and a feeling heart, they will not refuse to let

THE OLIO.

Variety's the spice of Life,
That gives it all its flavor.

TIT FOR TAT, OR THE COQUETTE PUNISHED.

Ellen was fair, and knew it too.
As other village beauties do,
Whose mirrors never lie;
Nature of any sense she'd have,
She smiled on half a dozen beaux,
And reckless of a lover's woes,
She chatted these, and scanned those,
For how could any one suppose
A Clown could take her eye.

But whatever through the village ran,
The Edgar was the bigger man,
The most despish'd to idiots;
For whensoever moved the hue,
The pa,th was his her shadow there,
And rum, var bishly snatch'd the pair,
For vills,"e folks will gossip.

Edgar did low,"e' still delay'd
To make such vows seem to the mind,
So bashful was the youth.
But let the flame in secret burn,
Or wax in secret a return,
When from his lips th,ir lair should learn
Officially the truth.

At length, one morn, to these the sir,
The youth and maid, in sun-horse-chair
A long excursion took.
Edgar had (arn't he bashful beat?
The sweet sentiment to impart,
For ah! suppose the maid consent
He could no longer bash.

He drove, nor slacken'd once his rein,
Till Hymenal's wide enrolment plain
Seem'd pro'd to mine eyes.
Not house, nor tree, nor shrub was near,
The wide and dreary scene to cheer;
No soul within ten miles to hear,
And soil poor Edgar's suity tear
Forbade to speak of love.
At last one desperate effort broke
The painful conflict, and Edgar spoke
With most persuasive tone;
Recounted past attachments true,
And then by what's lovely swore,
That he would love forever more,
If she'd become his own.

The maid in modest mood hung her prayer,
While with a most provoking air,
Nor time'd in his face;
Thus mus'd, "The case for me to know
A lovely girl must have a beau,
Just like a reticule—for show—
And sit her not to some shall go,
But be shound know his place.

"Your penetration must be dull,
To be a hope whom your mind,
Of matrimony spring.
Your side—Ha! Ha!—upon my word,
The thought is laughably absurd
As any thing I ever heard;
I never dream'd of such a thing.

The lover sudden stomp'd low run
Now on the centre of the plank,
"The lunch sh's out," he cried,
He thought one moment to slight,
Till I can see the matter right,
That we may marry ride."

He said, and handed out the fair,
Then laughing cried,"I be with a air,
Enchantr'd —" Adieu! I leave you there,
In solitude to rotate!"
"Come back you s!" the maiden cried,
"Did you mean me out to ride"
To serve me here without a guide!
Nay, stop, and take me home."

What, take you home!" exclaimed the beau,
Indeed, my dear, I'd like to know
How such a hopeless task could grow
Or in your mess sense,"
Take Ellen home! upon my word,
The thought's so laughably absurd
As any thing I ever heard,
I never dream'd of such a thing."

Can a man's pocket be empty," inquired a Hibernian the other day, "when it's got anything in it?" "Stupid-e, was the reply. That," exclaimed Pat, "my pockets are not yet empty, for they've got thundering great holes in em!"

Pandora's Box.—A father was telling his son, not three years of age, the fable of Pandora's box. He said that all the evils which afflicted mankind was shut up in that box, which the curiosity of Pandora tempted her to open, and they all flew out and spread over the earth. That caused he, said the lad, "since curiosity tempted Pandora to open the box, which being one of the greatest evils of itself, could not have been so it."

Crack goods.—A maiden lady went into a store to purchase a pitcher; and asked if he had any good ones. the store-keeper replied, "Yes ma am, I have some here that I consider real crackpot-here," cracked ones! exclaimed maiden, my sir, do you think I would take cracked ware!" And falling her gown with an air of insulted dignity, she trotted off to another store.

"How a Mrs. W. your client this morning?" said one of the members of the bar to another. "I think," said the gentleman addressed, "she is dying, I drew her will yesterday." "That I think," replied the first speaker, "she will recover, for every one knows a woman is always better *for having her will.*"

A cat not to be found in any of the Books.—Barney Cunningham was dancing with all his might, while Pat O'Leary was playing on an Jews harp, and Jemmy Callahan sitting quietly leaning on, smoking his pipe on the head of an empty whiskey barrel. All of a sudden the devil got into Pat, who played "Molly put the kettle on;" which, as it were, brought Barney all standing, and caused him to bore his tongue almost through. Jim Burney, without stirring a word, quickly marches up to Pat and gives him a black eye, and soon that Pat appears to have my Callahan, whether this was not offending against good manners. Kavanagh Jemmy decided that Pat had no right to change the tune without giving the gentleman notice, and so that matter was settled to the satisfaction of all parties.

Docility of the Camel.—A thick cherry stick, with a crook at the end of it, serves to guide the animal. A gentle jog on the right side of his head sends him to the left, and on the opposite makes him back gently to the right. A smart rap on the back of his neck stops him, and a few blows between the ears, (upon one knee crooked if accompanied by a guttural sound, resembling, as the Arabs say, the pronunciation of their R-r-r-r,) he must lie down quietly, or it is necessary to prick him with the point of a stick on the shoulders. They fall so naturally into military figures that it is difficult to conceive that they do it with direction.—*Major Skinner.*

The Guardians of a Poor-law Union, in —— county, lately applied to the Lord Bishop of the diocese, to consecrate a piece of ground adjoining a work-house, for the sole interment of the poor. The request his lordship instantly refused, assigning, as a reason, that he would not be a party to separate, in death, the rich and the poor. A noble and truly Christian reply, worthy a distinguished prelate of our church. The applicants were, on consideration, deeply struck with the impropriety of their request, and with the truly ecclesiastic and praiseworthy feeling of the bishop.

Wines at Crockford's.—That the wines are of the choicest sort, and that there is enough to suit every diversity of taste, will at once be inferred from the fact, that the cellar out of which he stores is replete, and which is kept by Crockford's own confidential stock which is valued at 30,000. There is a cellar for every "sort" of Irish members of Parliament would exclaim. Lately went through the wines of Burgundy under Willis's Rooms, St. James's street and extends as far back as Britain's new freehold, if not further. By-the-by, this last is length. When I was in it Mr. Crockford, junior, mentioned to me, that the number of bottles of wine which I was assisted before me, independently of innumerable pints was 300,000! I thought of Lord Hardy's story about the American who, after he had made his friends drink an immoderate quantity of wine, took them to see the heap of blank bottles they had emptied. His lordship may they were all surprised to see such a quantity of bottles under any circumstances—but especially when they recollected that they had themselves emptied them all. what would they have thought had they been taken to Crockford's cellar, and seen, as I did, 300,000 bottles at once! Poor Sheridan would have been in ecstacies with the sight, especially as they were all full.—*The Great Metropolis.*

UNCLE SAM.—We like Uncle Sam from the very bottom of our hearts. We like his round, red, amplitude of face, with those small peering gray eyes always on the alert for the crowd joke and the best bargain. We like the familiar twaddle of his fat, merry figure—duck legged though he be, and not quite so quick at a foot race, or so good in the winds, as when he flogged John Bull in '76, '81, and '14 and so on, and the Indians at a latter day. He is not so light on the heel, or so ready with his rifle, as he was in days of yore; and because why? He has taken to swaddling—when you see all this you behold a *man of business.*

Such a fellow is determined to be rich; he must set up in business; he must be the private on some of his friends to endorse for him for a few hundred dollars; he sets off for one of the eastern cities, and purchases a large stock of goods, paying what money he has borrowed, gets twice its amount on credit; the merchant he deals with don't know but this is his own money, for he wears good black or dun cloth, not a great swell, takes a fine store, hires clerks, more than is necessary, places a splendid sign over his door; has hand-bills struck off and circulated; puts his cards in all the papers in the city, (but never calculates to pay the printer;) rents a fine house in some fashionable square in town, purchases the most costly furniture; splendid carpeting covers his floor; suakes *parties*, for he knows that nothing can be done in this way unless there are people to see them; must have his children taught all the accomplishments the city, that the citizens may behold how great he is; and when he has got his house filled with many an honest, industrious merchant and mechanic, with real capital, but more honesty, than sense with all his fine feathers and polish, these are plodding fellows, not men of business, he calculates, and cleared out of his friends. Indeed, it has often appeared to us, that he took as especial pleasure in being cheated. And that for this purpose he always congregated around him a set of the sturdiest rogues in the nation, for no other reason than that they might rob him with the least possible trouble. But Uncle Sam has more money than he knows what to do with, and the more he is robbed, why the more he is happy! Out of his perplexities.—*Appalachicola Gazette.*

A GRAVE REASON FOR SNUFF-TAKING.—"He left us for a short time, and then returned with fourteen squalling images of children and four young men. Five of the women were his wives, and he was the master of the family; the remainder he said were his people. The females were all becomingly clothed, but the sexes had incisions in the lobe of the ear, in which either a piece of reed, or a small vessel used as a snuff box, was introduced. To us it is a barbarous custom among the savage tribes superstitiously to contend that their souls cannot die naturally; that they are destined to live until they fall by wars in battle, or proceeding from age or disease, is occasioned by the power of Unoptagarties. This sanguinary superstition is carried to the fullest extent by Chaka, who, on such an occasion as the death of a chief, endeavors to find out those who will possess the charm, and supposed to manifest it by not being able to shed a tear. Then follow a number of most inhuman massacres; and we had a most lamentable proof that these were not confined to a few. After forcing our way through the dense crowd, we met one of the lamentics, who informed us that we could not have access to the King, on account of his being in the act of mourning. He consisted not to us, to which, he said, we had better retire as it was dangerous to appear in the Kraal in the present frantic state of the people. We made our way from the crowd towards the hut, several of the native warriors asked us if we were not afraid of death, and offered us some snuff, which they were constantly taking in nostrils in prodigious quantities. This they generally resort to on all similar exhibitions, and the tears usually forced from them by the power of snuff on the olfactory organ, demonstrates their extreme joy at grief on the melancholy occasion.

Ages of Musicians.—In a supplement to No. 36 of the "Musical World," a very interesting chronological list of departed musicians is given for three centuries. Among those who attained a great age were—Dr. Alcock, 91; Mad. Storace, 91; Dr. Harney, 88; Dr. Clark, 86; M. C. Ironside, 86; Dr. Corri, 81; Cassell, 79; Avison, 79; Travis, 79; Fatinelli, 77; Geminiani, 76; Giardini, 80; Gluck, 75; Sacchini, 80; Gretry, 72; Galuppi, 77; Handel, 75; Hayden, 76; Haase, 76; Hook, 81; Jackson, 75; Rolletta, 75; Leveridge, 76; Madame Mara, 82; Lord Mornington, 76; Parke, 84; Dr. Pepusch, 75; Pleyel, 74; Sessoni, 72; Sale, 70; Storie, 72; Arne, 68; Pescetti, 68; Shield, 80; Stellate, 80; Sir J. Stevenson, 74; Stamitz, 76; Tarrant, 74; Tomkins, 69; J. Weldie, 77; Weiner, 80; &c. &c. And among those who were cut off in the prime of life, were —Bellini, 32; Handel, 27; Mozart, 35; Pergolesi, 26; Purcell, 37; Stephen Storace, 33; Edward Weber, 40, and with these mournful and lasting regret may be add the name of Madame Malibran, only 28.

Terrible.—A foreigner paper gives an account of a melancholy case of premature interment which we hear, lately took place in Hermonstadt, in Transylvania, whose inhabitants are many cases already existing, showing the importance of sacred vaccination. A lady of high rank, before the body is interred. Lieutenant Colonel Eisaner, Knight of several orders, was attacked with cholera, which appeared to prevail fatal, and he died. He was laid in state, dressed in his uniform, without any particular examination having taken place. On succeeding to the vault where the family coffins were placed, facts a valuable ring, which had been on her finger, and that it was considerably bruised. Upon the closer examination, it appeared that the deceased had opened the coffin, and in her endeavors to take off the ring had bitten her finger, the wife endeavoured to ease the pain by sucking the wound, in consequence of whom were not quite so poor as themselves. It was a scene of misery, from which the elder children were driven away, and the mother, in a state near, or in the court before the house, beating her head against the stones and cursing themselves and with other children, every person that came to the house, and the whole family. In the midst of this, the man's wages happened to be reduced, and after long bearing against oppression, he was driven to the last act of insubordination—partly to appease the cravings of insatiable hunger, and partly to get rid of the greatest objections were the incessant cries of his children